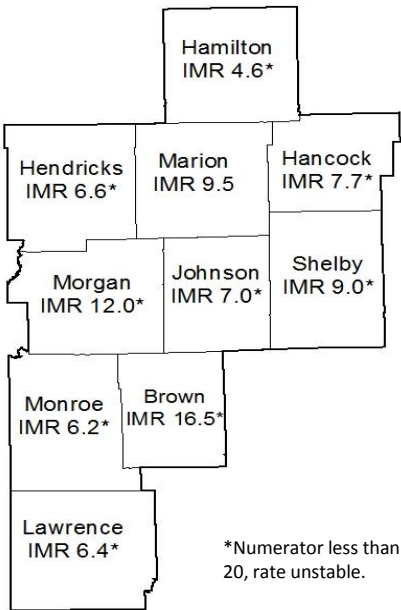


# INFANT MORTALITY

## CENTRAL HOSPITAL REGION 2011

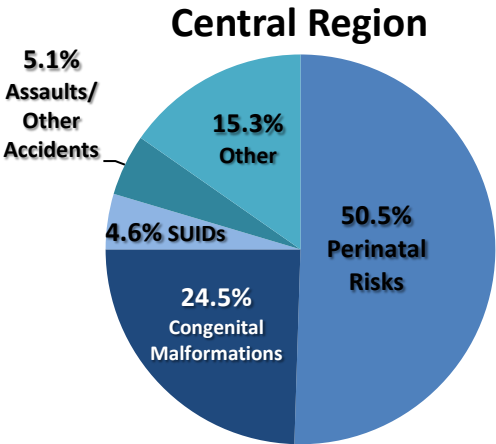
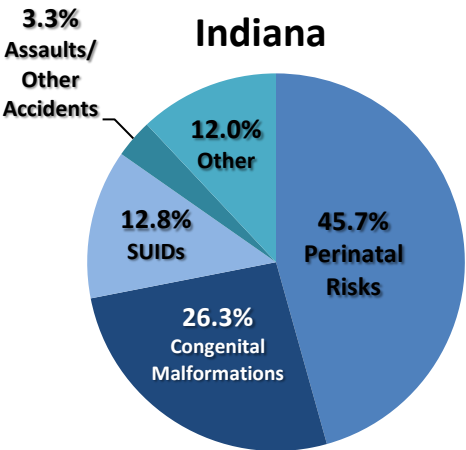
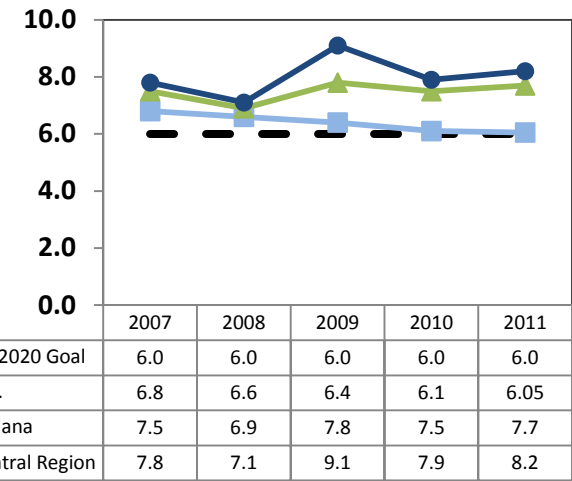
For more information on infant mortality in your area, please see the Indiana State Department of Health Mortality Report, Tables 2 and 8 (<http://www.in.gov/isdh/reports/mortality/2011/toc.htm>)



### INFANT MORTALITY FACTS

- Infant mortality is defined as the death of a baby before his or her first birthday
- The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of babies who die in the first year of life, per 1,000 live births
- Of the 643 Indiana infant deaths in 2011, 216 occurred in the Central Region
- Black infants are 1.8 times more likely to die than white infants in Indiana & 2.1 times more likely in the Central Region

### CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY



SUIDs = Sudden Unexplained Infant Deaths  
 Perinatal Risks = Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (low birthweight, preterm, premature rupture of membranes, bacterial sepsis of newborn, etc.)  
 Assaults/ Other Accidents = Homicide, accidental inhalation/ingestion of food or other objects, falls, etc.

### PRACTICES TO REDUCE INFANT MORTALITY

- Improve overall health for women of child-bearing age
- Promote early & adequate prenatal care
- Decrease early elective deliveries before 39 weeks
- Decrease prenatal smoking & substance abuse
- Promote safe sleep practices
- Increase breastfeeding duration & exclusivity
- Support birth spacing & interconception wellness

# BIRTH OUTCOME INDICATORS

## CENTRAL HOSPITAL REGION 2011

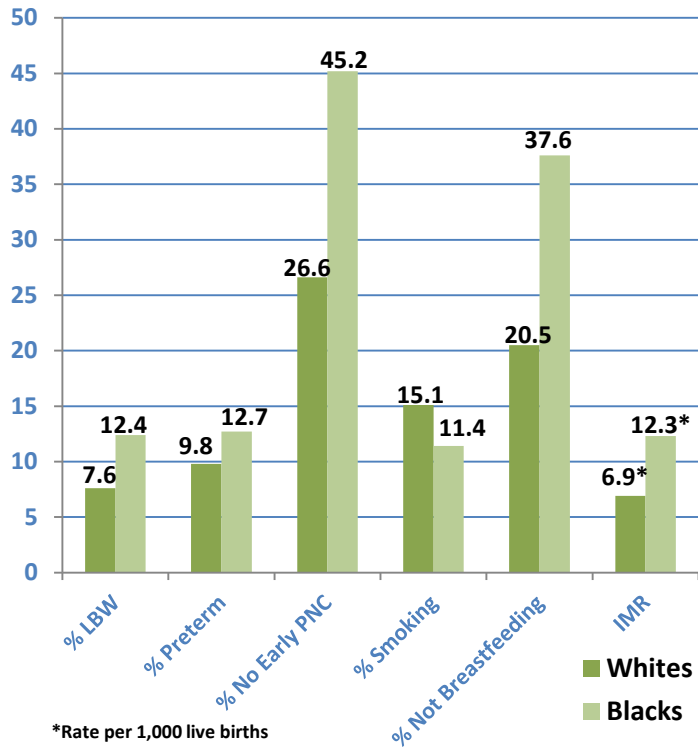
### INDIANA QUICK FACTS

- Same LBW rate & better preterm rate compared to the nation
- Smoking rates among pregnant women are always one of the nation's worst
- Almost 1/3 of pregnant women do not receive early PNC
- Black women in Indiana are more likely to have a LBW or preterm baby & not get early PNC
- White women in Indiana are more likely to smoke during pregnancy

### CENTRAL REGION QUICK FACTS

- Slightly higher rate of LBW & preterm babies than Indiana
- Higher rate of women receiving early PNC
- Lower rate of women smoking during pregnancy
- Higher rate of women breastfeeding at hospital discharge

### CENTRAL REGION



	% LBW ( < 2,500 G)	% PRETERM (<37 WKS GESTATION)	% NO EARLY PNC (1 <sup>ST</sup> TRIMESTER)	% SMOKING	% NOT BREASTFEEDING
BROWN	1.7*	6.6*	34.7	16.5	14.0
HAMILTON	7.5	10.2	16.2 <sup>s</sup>	3.4 <sup>s</sup>	9.3
HANCOCK	5.6	9.2	20.4 <sup>s</sup>	13.4	17.3
HENDRICKS	7.2	11.6	22.0 <sup>s</sup>	9.5 <sup>s</sup>	20.4
JOHNSON	7.6	9.6	31.4	17.9	24.1
LAWRENCE	10.6	9.6	21.9 <sup>s</sup>	26.0 <sup>s</sup>	30.9
MARION	9.1 <sup>s</sup>	10.3	37.5 <sup>s</sup>	14.3 <sup>s</sup>	27.6
MONROE	7.6	9.2	21.3 <sup>s</sup>	17.6	13.4
MORGAN	8.8	11.5	30.9	28.1 <sup>s</sup>	29.5
SHELBY	6.3	8.5	24.0 <sup>s</sup>	24.3 <sup>s</sup>	33.2
CENTRAL REGION	8.4	10.2	30.8	13.6	23.3
INDIANA	8.1	10.0	31.9	16.6	26.0

\* = Unstable rate due to fewer than 20 birth outcomes.  
S = Significantly different from the state percent.